KOZLOV, I.G. [deceased]; YASTREBOVA, T.A.; PURTOVA, S.I.; SEREBRYAKOVA, Z.D.; KIRINA, T.I., nauchnyy red.; CHIZHOV, A.A., vedushchiy red.; YASHCHURZHINSKAYA, A.B., tekhn.red.

[Key wells of the U.S.S.R.; Khanty-Mansi key well (Tyumen' Province)] Opornye skvazhiny SSSR; Khanty-Mansiiskaia opornaia skvazhina (Tiumenskaia oblast'). Leningrad, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo neft.i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry Leningr.otd-nie, 1961. 74 p. (Leningrad. Vsesoiuznyi neftianoi nauchno-issledovatel'skii geologorazvedochnyi institut, Trudy, no.176). (MIRA 15:4)
(Khanty-Mansi region—Petroleum geology)
(Khanty-Mansi region—Gas, Natural—Geology)

KIRINA, T.I.

Stratigraphy of the Valanginian stage in the central and southern parts of the West Siberian Lowland. Trudy VNIGRI no.186:224-234 '61. (MIRA 15:3)
(West Siberian Plain--Geology, Stratigraphic)

POTAPOVA, N.N.; KIRINA, V.N.; FEDOROVA, Z.M.; POSTNOVA, N.P.; DRUZHKOV, A.N., red.; BAL'CHEVA, S.M., red.; LEONOVA, L.P., tekhn.red.

[Economy of the city of Vladimir; statistical collection] Narodnoe khoziaistvo goroda Vladimira; statisticheskii sbornik. Vladimir, Vladimirskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1958. 38 p. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Vladimir (Province) Oblastnoye statisticheskoye upravleniye. 2. Statisticheskoye upravleniye Vladimirskoy oblasti (for Potapova, Kirina, Fedorova, Postnova). 3. Nachal'nik statisticheskogo upravleniya Vladimirskoy oblasti (for Druzhkov). (Vladimir—Statistics)

KIRINCIC, J.

Fishing with fishook lines in the depths of the southern Adriatic, p. 193. MORSKO RIBARSTVO. (Udruzenje morskog ribarstva Jugoslvije) Rijeka.

Vol. 7, No. 8, Aug. 1955.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List, (EEAL) Library of Congress, Vol. 5, No. 8, August, 1956.

KIRINCIC, Tanja, mr.ph. (Rijeka)

Rooms and apparatus for preparing parenteral solutions.
Farmaceut vest 14 no.7/9:142-149 '63.

KIRINCIC, Tanja, ph. mr (Rijeka)

The pharmacist and his role in the service of blood transfusion. Farmaceut gl Zagreb 20 no.3/4:145-146 Mr-Ap '64.

KIRINDAL', P., rabochiy ochistnogo zaboya

Savva Tomenko's "secret". Sov.profsoiuzy 18 no.10:27 My '62.
(MIRA 15:5)

1. Predsedatel' komiteta profsoyuza uchastka No.1 shakhty 5-bis "Trudovaya", Donbass.
(Donets Basin--Trade unions)

1. KIRINDAS', N. Ya.

2. USSR (600)

4. Chemistry, Physical and Theoretical - Study and Teaching

7. Don't complicate the method of studying basic chemical concepts, Khim. v shkole, No. 6, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, February 1953. Unclassified.

DAVYDOV, P., (Baku); FILATOV, P., (Baku); KIRINDAS, P., (Baku); SPIRIDONOV, G., (Baku)

What the practice of flying without flight engineers teaches us. Grazhd.av. 13 no.8:32-33 Ag '56. (MLRA 9:10)

(Aeronautics, Commercial)

KIRINDAS, P.

84-11-25/36

AUTHOR: Kirindas, P., Chief Engineer of the Azerbaydzhan Administration of Civil Aviation

TITLE: Flying the Il-12 Aircraft Without a Flight Mechanic (Polety bez bortmekhanikov na samoletakh Il-12)

PERIODICAL: Grazhdanskaya aviatsiya, 1957, Nr 11, pp.32-33 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author relates the experience of flying without a flight mechanic as carried out experimentally in the Azerbaydzhan Administration. A number of the most frequent troubles are pointed out, the prevention of which is decisive for safety in flight. Responsibility of ground services, especially of the aviation engineering outfit of the airline maintenance and repair establishments, is stressed. The Fuel and Lubricants Service is urged to check the fuel supply and the meter indications on the control instruments before every start.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1

KIRINDAS', P., rabochiy ochistnogo zaboya

School of life. Mast.ugl. 9 no.11:8-9 N '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Shakhta No.5-bis "Trudovskaya" kombinata Stalinugol'.
(Donets Basin--Coal miners)

KIRINDAS', P., mashinist kombayna

Creators of the "zero" shift. Sov.shakht. 13 [illegible].1:25 Ja '64.
(MIRA 17:3)

1. Shakhta No.5 "Trudovskaya", sotrudnik neshtatnogo otdela zhurnala "Sovetskiy shakhter".

FRIDMAN, S.D.; KLEVKE, V.A.; BELYAYEVA, N.N.; KIRINDASOVA, R.Ya.; SVESHNIKOVA, V.S.; Prinimali uchastiye: AKIMOVA, M.D.; FUTORYANSKAYA, M.Ya.

Condensation of urea with formaldehyde for the production of fertilizers with slowly assimilable nitrogen. Zhur. prikl. khim. 38 no.5:1091-1097 My '65. (MIRA 18:11)

KIRING, Ferdo, inz.

Control and automation of refinery installations. Nafta Jug 13 no. 11/12:422-427 N-D '62.

1. Petroleum Refinery, Rijeka.

KIRING, Ferdo, inz.

Control and automation of refinery installations. Nafta Jug 13 no.11/12:422-427 N-D '62.

1. Rafinerija nafte, Rijeka.

PAVLOV, M.P.; KIRIS, I.B.

Feeding habits of the fox (Vulpes vulpes L.) in the Kuban reed swamps of the Azov region inhabited by the coypu (Myocastor coypu Mol.) [with English summary in insert]. Zool.zhur. 35 no.6:897-907 Je '56. (MLRA 9:10)

1. Laboratoriya akklimatizatsii Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta okhotnich'yego promysla.
(Azov region--Foxes) (Coypu)

PAVLOV, M.P.; KIRIS, I.B.

Material on the feeding of the muskrat (Lutra lutra L.) in Transcaucasia and its relations with the coypu (Myocastor coypus Mol.) Zool.zhur. 39 no.4:600-607 Ap '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Laboratory of Acclimatization, All-Union Research Institute of Animal Raw Material and Furs, Kirov.
(Transcaucasia--Muskrats) (Coypu)

KIRIS I D

PAGE 1 BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/5213
SOV/71-58-7

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Laboratoriya aerometodov

Trudy, tom 71: Materialy VII Vsesoyuznogo soveshchaniya po aerofotos"yemke, 25 noyabrya - 1 dekabrya 1956 g. (Transactions of the Laboratory of Aerial Methods, Academy of Sciences USSR, Vol. 71: Materials of the VII All-Union Interdepartmental Conference on Aerial Surveying) Moscow, 1959. 331 p. 1,900 copies printed.

Editorial Board: A.V. Glagolev, V.S. Zinovich, N.S. Kril' (Resp. Ed.), D.M. Khrisanfov, L.P. Lykhin, and G.G. Smolyanitskiy; Ed. of Publishing House: D.M. Khrisanfov; Tech. Ed.: M.Ye. Kozlov.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for photogrammetrists. The articles will be of interest to all governmental and industrial agencies concerned with aerial photography.

COVERAGE: This is the first volume of a 2-volume work containing reports read at the All-Union Conference on Photogrammetry which took place in Leningrad from November 25 to December 1, 1956, under the auspices of the Laboratory of Aerial Photography Methods of the Academy of Sciences USSR. These reports describe the principles and applications of photo interpretation in the fields of soil science, forestry, geology, hydrology, industrial development, etc. Individual reports discuss the equipment used and techniques employed. References accompany each article.

KIRIS, I.D., red.; LIFEROVA, A.I., red. izd-va; FOMICHEV, P.M., tekhn. red.

[Hunter's handbook] Posobie dlia okhotnika. Izd.2., perer. i dop. Moskva, Izd-vo TSentrosoiuza, 1963. 204 p. (MIRA 16:5)

(Hunting)

KIRIS, N.F.

Comparative study of brucellosis antigens by precipitation in agar. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 40 no.9:130 S'63. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Iz Gomelskogo instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Mechnikova.

KIRIS, N. D.

"The Problem of Filterable Forms of Brucella," by N. D. Kiris, Odessa Institute of Epidemiology, Microbiology, and Hygiene imeni I. I. Mechnikov, Zhurnal Mikrobiologii, Epidemiologii i Immunobiologii, No 10, Oct 56, pp 75-79

27

The article discusses the results of experiments designed to verify the existence of filterable forms of Brucella reported once previously in the literature by Balandin in 1936. Balandin obtained cultures of Brucella from filtrates of 20- and 16-day-old bouillon cultures of Brucella. Kiris experimented with museum strains of Br. melitensis 20 (infectious dose, 10 microorganisms), Br. abortus bovis 494 (infectious dose, 1,000 microorganisms), and Br. suis 6 (infectious dose, 500 microorganisms), all of which agglutinated specific serum in titers of 1:3,200. On the basis of the experiments, which are described in detail, the following conclusions were reached:

"1. The existence of filterable forms of Brucella of the ovine, bovine, and porcine types has been confirmed by the fact that it was possible to produce secondary cultures of Brucella from corresponding bouillon filtrates.

"2. The secondary cultures of Brucella obtained [by regeneration procedures described] from filterable forms were not observed regularly.

"3. The secondary cultures obtained from filterable forms were differentiated from the original forms by the complete loss or reduction of the capacity to produce hydrogen sulfide and by the absence of, or lower, agglutination titers."

Sum 1239

KIRIS N D.

USSR / Microbiology. Microorganisms Pathogenic to Humans and Animals. F-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 8, 1958, No 33859

Author : Kiris, N. D.
Inst : Not given
Title : A Study of Immunogenicity of Brucellosis Cultures Grown on Chick Embryos.

Orig Pub : Tr. Odessk. n.-i. in-ta epidemiol i mikrobiol., 1957, 2, 29-34.

Abstract : The possible use of chick embryos for studying immunogenic properties of brucellosis cultures is indicated. The data obtained coincide fully with the results of study of these brucella properties on laboratory animals.

Card 1/1

KIRIS, N.D., Cand Biol Sci -- (diss) "Data [redacted] study of the immunogenic properties of brucellus." Odessa, 15 pp (Odessa State Univ im I.I. Mechnikov) 100 copies (KL, 27-58, 106)

KIRISHCHIYEV, R.I.

Theorem of D.D.Mordukhai-Boltovskii. Usp.mat.nauk 11 no.1:207-208 Ja-F '56. (Geometry, Non-Euclidean) (MIRA 9:6)

KIRISHCHIYEV, R.I.

Geometrical constructions in the Lobachevskii plane by means of straight lines and points. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; mat. no.1: 161-165 '57. (MIRA 12:10)

1. Rostovskiy inzhenerno-stroitel'nyy institut.
(Geometry, Plane)

KIRISHCHIYEV, R. I.

Construction in the Lobachevskii plane by means of an angle. Uch. zap. RGU 43 no.6:127-132 '59. (MIRA 13:10)
(Geometry--Foundations)

KIRISHCHIYEV, R.I.

Geometrical constructions in the Lobachevski plane with the utilization of a ruler. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; mat. no.2:65-75 '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Rostovskiy inzhenerno-stroitel'nyy institut.
(Geometry, Non-Euclidean) (Graphic methods)

KIRISHCHIYEV, R.I.

N.M. Nestorovich's manuscripts on descriptive geometry in lobachevskii space. Usp. mat. nauk 20 no.6:188-189 N-D '65. (MIRA 18:12)

30767. KIRISHCHYAN, G. O. AND VAZHNOV, A. N.

K voprosy ratsionalizatsii seti i nablyudeniy gidrometeorologicheskikh stantsiy na territorii Armyanskoy SSR. Izvestiya (akad. nauk Arm. SSR), fiz.-matem., estesv. i tekhn. nauki, 1949, No. 2, s. 87-101. - Rezyume na arm. yaz. -- Bibliogr: 7 nazv.

KIRISHCHYAN, G.O.

Showers causing important sudden water-level rises in the Getar River during 1950. Izv.AN Arm.SSR.Ser.FMNT nauk 4 no.6:489-498 '51. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Vodno-energeticheskiy institut Akademii nauk Armyanskoy SSR.
(Getar River--Stream measurements)

KIRISHICHEV, I. K

[illegible], [illegible]; GILMER?, M. [illegible]; [illegible], V. [illegible]; SIDOROV, V.F.; [illegible], V.M.; [illegible], V.N.; KUZNETSOV, [illegible].A.; KIRISHICHEV, I.K.

Finding and removing [illegible] of defects at points of decrease [illegible] knitting cotton [illegible]. Leg. prom. 17 no.7:43-47 Jl '57. (MIRA 10:9)

(Hosiery, [illegible])

KIRISOV, Anatoliy Grigor'yevich; FILIPPOVA, M.V., otv. za vypusk; VORONTSOVA, Z.Z., tekhn.red.

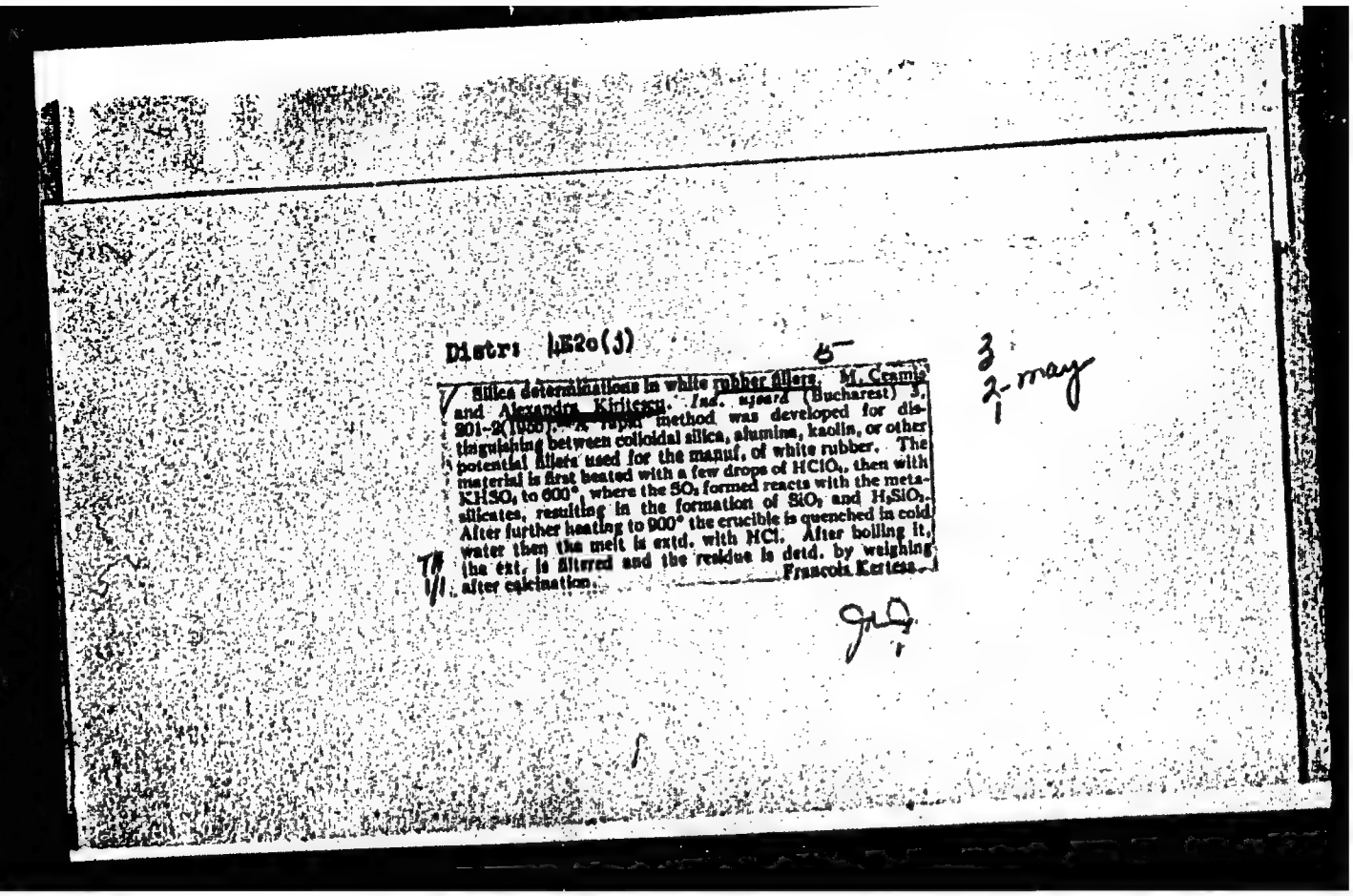
[Game and game birds of the Udmurt A.S.S.R.] Okhotnich'e-promyslovye zveri i ptitsy Udmurtii. Izd.2. Izhevsk, Udmurtskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1960. 133 p. (MIRA 14:4)

(Udmurt A.S.S.R.--Game and game birds)

RYBIN, S.F., otv. red.; STOROZHEV, N.A., red.; KIRISOV, A.G., red.; KYCHANOVA, N.I., red.; POPOV, Yu.K., red.; KOVRIGO, V.P., red.; YERMOLAYEVA, N.G., red.

[The Udmurt land; collection of articles, stories, and verses about nature in the Udmurt A.S.S.R.] Krai Udmurtskii; sbornik statei, rasskazov, stikhov o prirode Udmurtii, Izhevsk, Udmurtskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1963. 75 p. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Vserossiyskoye obshchestvo sodeystviya okhrane prirody. Udmurtskoye otdeleniye.



Distr: 4E2c(j)

Silica determinations in white rubber fillers. M. Ceamia and Alexandru Kiriteescu. *Ind. usoară* (Bucharest) 3, 201–2(1956).—A rapid method was developed for distinguishing between colloidal silica, alumina, kaolin, or other potential fillers used for the manuf. of white rubber. The material is first heated with a few drops of $HClO_4$, then with $KHSO_4$ to 600°, where the SO_3 formed reacts with the metasilicates, resulting in the formation of SiO_2 and H_2SiO_3. After further heating to 900° the crucible is quenched in cold water then the melt is extd. with HCl. After boiling it, the ext. is filtered and the residue is detd. by weighing after calcination. Francois Kertesz

H

COUNTRY : RUMANIA
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Caoutchouc. Natural and Synthetic*
ABS. JOUR. : RZhKhim., No 17, 1959, No. 62983

AUTHOR : Ceamis, M.; Kiritescu, A.
INSTITUTE : -
TITLE : Remarks and Proposals Made on the Roumanian Standard STAS 1641-53 "Rubber Gaskets for Canning Jars"
ORIG. PUB. : Standadizarea, 1958, 10, No 10, 500-501, 519-520

ABSTRACT : Corrections for the qualitative determination method of As in rubber.

*Rubber.

Card: 1/1

H-22

CATEGORY :
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 16 1959, No. 59522
AUTHOR : [illegible] Kiritescu, A.
INST. : [illegible]
TITLE : A Colorimetric Method for the Determination of Aluminum in Liquors of Complex Chrome-Aluminum Basic Salts
ORIG. PUB. : Ind Usoara, 6, No 1, 6-12 (1959)

ABSTRACT : A volumetric method for the determination of Al in complex basic salts used in the combined tonnage of sole leather with vegetable tannins and complex basic chrome-aluminum salts is described. Results from the determination of Al in the same liquors by precipitation with ammonia are also given.

Authors' summary

CARD: 1/1

E-2

COUNTRY : Rumania
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 1959, No. 86182

AUTHOR : Ceamis, M.; Kiritescu, A.
INST. :
TITLE : Contribution to the Study of Arsenic Detection.

ORIG. PUB. : Ind. usoara, 1959, 6, No 3, 93-97

ABSTRACT : To detect arsenic in products of the rubber industry, a method is used which is based on reduction of As with atomic H and identification of the thus emitted AsH_3 with filter paper impregnated with a solution of $HgCl_2$. It was found that intensity of yellow coloration of As_2Hg_3 is increased on keeping the indicator paper in NH_3 vapor. As^{3+} is differentiated from Sb^{3+} by moistening the spot with ethanol, which dissolves As_2Hg_3 while leaving the Sb_2Hg_3 unchanged. Detection of As is carried out in a special apparatus which consists of a flat-bottom 250 ml flask in the neck of which is inserted a ground-joint fitted, vertical glass tube provided with two spherical,

CARD: 1/3

E-2

COUNTRY : Rumania
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 1959, No. 86182

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722710010-1

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : widened portions; the lower of these bulbs contains a glass-wool plug impregnated with $CuCl_2$ solution (to absorb PH_3), and the upper -- a plug impregnated with a solution of $Pb(C_2H_3O_2)_2$ (to absorb H_2S). The sample to be analyzed (about 4 g) is first mineralized in a Kjeldahl flask, by boiling with 20 ml HNO_3 and 20 ml H_2SO_4 for 1 hour, after which the contents of the Kjeldahl flask are cooled and transferred to the flat-bottom flask of the special apparatus, into which are then added 4 g Zn-dust. The vertical glass tube is then inserted in position and its upper-end opening is covered with the indicator paper. Control determinations of As have shown that during

CARD: 2/3

MIRITA GH., ..: CRANIS, M.

Identification and informative determination of hydrogen sulfide rubber goods.p.138.

INDUSTRIA USOARA. (Asociatia Stiintifica A Inginerilor si Tehnicienilor din Romania si Departmental Industriei Usoare din Ministerului Industriei Bunurilor de Consum) Bucuresti, Romania, Vol. 6, no. 5, Mar. 1958.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (AI) LC Vol. 8, no. 9, Sept. 1959.

Uncl.

R/002/61/000/006/001/002
D023/D105

AUTHOR: Kiriţescu, Alexandra, Scientific Researcher

TITLE: From the globe filled with water to the ionic microscope

PERIODICAL: Ştiinţa şi Tehnica, no. 6, 1961, Seria a II-a, 30-31

TEXT: The author reviews the development of microscopes and describes the principles of the ionic microscope. Starting with 1930, several new types of microscopes were designed in the USSR, such as the binocular microscope by Linnik, the polarization microscope by Lebedev and the ultraviolet microscope by Bamberg. Sokolov conceived the ultrasonic microscope. The electron microscope with a magnifying power of 100,000 represents another achievement of the microscope industry. In the ionic microscope the electron beam is replaced with a flux of protons or alpha particles. The focusing of the ionic beam is carried out by electrostatic or magnetic fields. Due to the fact that an ion has a mass about 2,000-times greater than that of an electron, the resolving power of the ionic microscope permits a magnification of 2,000,000 times. This effect is explained as follows: every

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R/002/61/000/006/001/002
D023/D105

From the globe filled with water to the ionic microscope

particle is associated with a wave and the heavier the particle, the shorter the length of the corresponding wave. Two particles scan two separate points of the object; the nearer these two points are, the better the resolution. There are 9 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institutul "Pasteur" ("Pasteur" Institute)

Card 2/2

KIRITESCU, Al., chim.; CEAMIS, M., ing.; LAZARESCU, I., chim.

Copper in rubber technology. Some considerations on the colorimetric quantitative determination. Industria uscara 3 no.12:500-504 D '56.

CEAMIS, M., ing.; KIRITESCU, Alexandra, chim.

Determination of SiO_2 in the white charges of rubber. Industria usoara 3 no.5:201-202 My '56.

KUTUDI, S., ing.; KIRITESCU, A., ing.

Soot black and its properties and effect on caoutchouc.
Industria usoara 3 no.3:107-113 Mr '56.

KIRITSA, K.

Genetic classification of soils. Pochvovedenie no.6:103-109 Je '56.
(MLRA 9:10)

(Soils--Classification)

KIRITSA, K.D.

Methods for studying the moisture and nutrient potential of soils in forest biogeocenoses and habitats. Pochvovedenie no. 12:65-78 D '65 (MIRA 19:1)

1. AN Rumynskoy Sotsialisticheskoy Respubliki, Bukharest.
Submitted July 27, 1965.

3(7) SOV/50-59-2-12/25

AUTHOR: Kiritsa, Ye. I.

TITLE: Heavy Rainfall and Hail in the Tiraspol'skiy Rayon of Moldavskaya SSR (Sil'nyy liven' i grad v Tiraspol'skom rayone Moldavskoy SSR)

PERIODICAL: Meteorologiya i gidrologiya, 1959, Nr 2, p 44 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: On June 4, 1958 a heavy rainfall accompanied by hail and a strong wind was observed at the village of Slobodzeya of the Tiraspol'skiy rayon, lasting from 6.30 to 7 p.m. During this time precipitation was 53.4 mm, and hail grains were without distinct shape having a weight of about 28 - 33 g. The grains consisted of 3 to 5 smaller, round grains. 5 to 8-year-old acacias were uprooted by the wind. Vegetables and fruit as well as wheat and corn fields were seriously damaged by the hail.

Card 1/1

KIRITSE, V. . .

Roll diameter and the contact surface in rolling with fins. (MIRA 16:7)
Trudy LPI no.222:151-161 '63.
(Rolls (Iron mills)) (Rolling (Metalwork))

SMIRNOV, V.S.; KIRITSE, V.

Experimental investigation of gripping conditions. Trudy LPI no.243:79-84 '65.

Effect of inertial forces on metal gripping by rolling mill rolls. Ibid.:85-93

Applying the dimensional theory to determine the degree of elongation in die rolling with fins. Ibid.:96-105

(MIRA 18:6)

KIRITSE, V.

Tolerance for coinciding the elements of periodic sections and roll grooves. Trudy LPI no.243:94-95 '65.
(MIRA 18:6)

SOV/137-58-9-18598

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 9, p 61 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Khanin, S.Ye., Kirillov, B.S., Kiritsev, A.D.

TITLE: Determination of the Load-carrying Capacity of a Bridge Crane After Protracted Service in an Open-hearth Shop (Opredeleniye gruzopod"yemnosti mostovogo krana, nakhodivshegosya v dlitel'noy ekspluatatsii v usloviyakh martenovskogo tsekha)

PERIODICAL: Sb. nauchn. tr. Zhdanovsk. metallurg. in-t, 1957, Nr 4, pp 205-215

ABSTRACT: Using, by way of illustration, a 75/25-ton gantry crane which had been in operation in a smelting shop for a period of 40 years, the authors present a method for the determination of the true load-carrying capacity of cranes which had been in service for considerable periods of time and the design load-carrying capacity of which is no longer valid. It is noted that corrosion reduces the cross-sectional area of metal by approximately 10%. Samples of metal from the structural members of the gantry taken from neutral zones or from layers of minimum stress were investigated. The elements were subjected to mechanical (bending, notch sensitivity, hardness, and

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SOV/137-58-9-18598

Determination of the Load-carrying Capacity of a Bridge Crane (cont.)

fracture tests), chemical, and metallographic tests. Experimental data permit the conclusion that the steel of the crane structure is a rimmed low-carbon steel similar to St. 1 but of a poorer quality. Impurities in the form of slag inclusions considerably reduce its tensile strength and ductility. It is pointed out that the formula for determination of permissible stresses, $\sigma_{perm} = K \sigma_o$, where $K = \epsilon_1 \cdot \sigma_{b1} / \epsilon \cdot \sigma_b$, is not acceptable for the determination of permissible stresses in old metal. Therefore, such stresses must be determined on the basis of combined characteristics of the quality of metal obtained in various laboratory tests. An optical method of determining the flexure of a crane beam is described together with a method employing strain gages for the determination of stresses. It is noted that auxiliary girders have a salutary load-relieving effect upon the main structure (10-15% of the useful load on the gantry).

M.Kh.

1. Hoists--Loading 2. Hoists--Structural analysis 3. Hoists--Mathematical analysis

Card 2/2

AUTHORS: Sokolov, L. N., Kiritsev, A. D. SOV/163-58-2-34/46

TITLE: The Influence of the Rod Weight on the Properties of the Surface of Big Forgings (Vliyaniye vesa slitka na kachestvo poverkhnosti krupnykh pokovok)

PERIODICAL: Nauchnyye doklady vysshey shkoly. Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 2, pp. 192 - 195 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The influence of the rod weight on the properties of the surface of forgings and the reason for the formation of various defects in big forgings were investigated. With an increase of the rod weight the amount of surface defects increases, too. The following steel types were used as samples: 22K, 55Kh, 50KhN, 60 KhN and 5KhNV. The surface defects of big forgings of steel 22K may be grouped as follows:
1) Cross cracks and breaks.
2) Front face cracks at the lower part.
3) Front face cracks at the side of the peg.
4) Annular cracks at the side of the peg.
5) Longitudinal cracks.
6) Annular cracks in the middle part.

Card 1/2

Part of these defects are removed when the sample is further treated. Annular cracks do mostly not affect the properties of the forgings. The defective samples were subjected to a metallegraphical analysis, where in the range of the annular defects non-metallic influences, especially by aluminum oxide, were found. The authors assume that just these non-metallic influences represent the reason for the formation of cracks. Based on the investigations carried out it may be concluded that with an increase of the rod weight the quality of the surface of forgings deteriorates, and thereby also the properties of the metal. There are 4 figures, 1 table, and 3 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Zhdanovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut (Zhdanov Metallurgical Institute)

SUBMITTED: October 21, 1957

IVANUSHKIN, P.F.; SOKOLOV, L.N.; ANDRYUSHCHENKO, P.P.; KIRITSEV, A.D.; KOSTYUCHENKO, N.T.

Ratio of the cross-sectional area of forged metal to that of the original blank following alternate deformation in different directions. Kuz.-shtam. proizv. 1 no.9:9-10 S '59. (MIRA 12:12)
(Forging)

AUTHOR: Kiritsev, N.A. 136-7-15/22

TITLE: The use of copper and matte ladles. (Ekspluatatsiya mednykh i shteynovykh kovshei).

PERIODICAL: "Tsvetnyye Metally", 1957, No.7, pp.79-80 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: The ladles for copper and matte supplied by the Yuzhuralmashzavod, the Dnepropetrovsk metallurgical equipment works and others are made of cast quality carbon steel type 35Л. Among their defects is a tendency to develop cracks under service conditions. From the consideration of these the author recommends that heat resisting (even low-alloy) steel should be used, that the castings should be heat treated, that a vibrating screen should be developed for removing crusts and that better quality control of ladles delivered to copper smelting works should be carried out. There are 3 figures.

1/1

ASSOCIATION: Sredneural'sk copper-smelting works. (Sredneural'skiy Medeplavil'nyy Zavod).

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

KIRITSEVA, A. D., Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "On methods of liquidation of the foci of brucellar infection of the Melitensis type." Rostov-on-Don, 1957. 15 pp (Rostov State Med Inst), 200 copies (KL, 52-57, 111)

17(2) SOV/16-59-9-10/47

AUTHORS: Kashayeva, A.A., Kiritseva, A.D., Libinzon, A.Ye., and Avrorova, R.I.

TITLE: Experimental Active Anti-Pertussis Immunity

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii i immunobiologii, 1959, vol 30 Nr 9 pp 46-51 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In 1956 M.S. Zakharova produced a vaccine of phase I Haemophilus pertussis strains killed with formalin or merthiolate and intended for the induction of an active immunity against whooping cough. The epidemiological efficacy of this vaccine has been studied by Gordina, Lazurenko, Filosofova, Shekhter, Milovanova and Gres'-Edel'man. Doubts have now arisen as to the long-term efficacy of anti-pertussis vaccines and subject authors therefore undertook a further study of the features of such immunity and the methods of inducing it. Tests were performed by injecting laboratory animals suboutaneously with typical phase I H. pertussis strains obtained from the Gosudarstvennyy kontrol'nyy institut imeni Tarasevicha (State Control Institute imeni Tarasevich) and the Moskovskiy institut vaktsin i syvorotok imeni Mechnikova (Institute of Vaccines and Sera imeni Mechnikov, Moscow). Difficulty was experienced in inducing immunity of the respiratory tracts; this

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Experimental Active Anti-Pertussis Immunity SOV/16-59-9-10/47

was achieved only by double infection of mice with the same immunogenic strain. On the other hand, immunity was much easier to induce by intracerebral infection. Double subcutaneous immunization with formalin pertussis vaccine failed to induce immunity of the respiratory tracts. From these results the authors conclude that the mechanism of the development of immunity to pertussis by cerebral infection must differ somewhat from that by intranasal infection. In view of this, present-day methods of checking the efficacy of anti-pertussis vaccines (i.e. by testing the response of animals vaccinated with them to pertussal encephalitis) are demonstrably inadequate as a means of quality control.
There are 4 tables and 11 references, 2 of which are Soviet and 9 English.

ASSOCIATION: Rostovskiy-na-Donu meditsinskiy institut (Medical Institute), Rostov-na-Donu.

SUBMITTED: October 20, 1958

Card 2/2

KASHAYEVA, A.A.; LIBINZON, A.Ye.; KIRITSEVA, A.D.; DZHANPOLADOVA, V.P.; VASINA, Ye.A.

Significance of the peculiarities of Hemophilus pertussis strains in the appearance of nonspecific sensitization. Zhur.mikrobiol. epid. i immun. 32 no.4:38-42 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Iz Rostovskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(WHOOPING COUGH)

KIRITSKIY, L.N., mayor meditsinskoy sluzhby

Aneurysm of the occipital artery. Voen.-med.zhur. no.4:78 Ap '60. (MIRA 14:1)

(OCCIPITAL ARTERY--DISEASES) (ANEURYSMS)

L 25504-66 EPF(n)-2/EWT(l)/EWT(m)/ETC(f)/EWG(m) IJP(c) AT/JD

ACC NR: AP6011388 SOURCE CODE: UR/0057/66/036/003/0447/0452

AUTHOR: Kiritsyn, Yu. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: Experimental investigation of plasma resonances in an ionized argon jet

SOURCE: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v. 36, no. 3, 1966, 447-452

TOPIC TAGS: plasma jet, plasma oscillation, microwave, electromagnetic wave scattering, plasma diagnostics, electric arc, argon

ABSTRACT: The author has measured the scattering of 8.97 and 36.6 kMHz microwaves by jets of argon plasma. The plasmas were produced in 15-20 V, 100-500 A arcs between a molybdenum anode and a tungsten cathode in argon at 130 to 600 mm Hg and were drawn through a 5 mm diameter supersonic nozzle and a 20 mm diameter alundum tube into a 40 x 40 x 40 cm^3 evacuated chamber. The rate of argon consumption G was varied from 0.09 to 0.51 g/sec and the power N_0 in the arc was varied from 2 to 10 kW. The microwaves were produced by a klystron oscillator, were radiated and received by conventional horns, and were recorded with a superheterodyne receiver. The horns faced each other at a distance of 50 cm, and the plasma jet was midway between them. The scattering was

1/2 UDC: 533.9.07

determined from the difference between the received powers in the presence and absence of the plasma. The apparatus was calibrated by measuring the scattering from various dielectric and metallic cylinders. The plasma jet was some 3 cm in diameter and 50 cm long; these dimensions may be compared with the 3.35 and 0.82 cm wavelengths of the microwaves. Curves are presented showing the scattering coefficient at each frequency as a function of G for fixed N_0 and as a function of N_0 for fixed G. Both curves for the higher frequency show two peaks, and those for the lower frequency show three peaks. These peaks are interpreted in terms of the theories of R. W. Gould (Bull. Amer. Phys. Soc., 5, 240, 1960), P. Weissglas (Phys. Rev. Letters, 10,6,1963), and V. B. Gil'denburg (ZhTF, 34, No. 2, 1964) according to which they are associated with excitation of radial plasma waves and longitudinal electrostatic oscillations near the boundary of the plasma. It is suggested that measurements of the type discussed here might be used to investigate the lateral distribution of electrons in plasma jets. The author thanks V. A. Zhirnov for assisting with the experiments, and Professor N. N. Mirolyubov, S. V. Timashev, and V. A. Popov for valuable remarks. Orig. art. has: 3 formulas, 3 figures, and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 20 SUBM DATE:09Dec64 ORIG. REF. 001 OTH REF: 011

KIRIUKHINA, Yelena Ivanovna

[Lenin about our region]Lenin o nashem krae. Kirov, Kirovskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1961. 63 p. (MIRA 15:10)

(Lenin, Vladimir Il'ich, 1870-1924)
(Kirov Province)

MOROZOW, I.K. [Morozov, I.K.]; KIRIUSZOW, A.J.

Versatile automatic control machine. Przegl mech 23 no. 21:627-630 10 N '64.

CHERKASOV, L.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; KAKUSHKIN, S.V., inzh.; CHEBOTAREV, M.B., inzh.; KIRIYA, G.Sh., inzh

Improving the design of ingot molds and using converter pig iron for their founding. Stal' 23 no.7:618-621 Jl '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut i zavod im. Petrovskogo.
(Ingot molds—Design and construction)
(Iron founding)

CHERKASOV, L.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; KIRIYA, G.Sh., inzh.

Cooling conditions for chill cast bottom plates.
Mashinostroenie no.6:57-59 N-D '65.
(MIRA 18:12)

KIRIYA, G.V.

Formation of skills in constructive and technical work among secondary school pupils. Vop.psikhol. 5 no.6:25-41 N-D '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Institut psikhologii USSR, Kiyev.
(Manual training) (Learning, Psychology of)

KIRIYA, O.V. [Kiriia, H.V.]

Dependence of the formation of a generalized method for the solution of constructive and technological problems on the method of teaching. Nauk. zap. Nauk.-dosl. inst. psykhol. 11:151-152 '59.
(MIRA 13:11)

1. Institut psikhologii, Kiyev.
(Learning, Psychology of)

GINZBURG, I.M.; KIRIYA, K.L.; PARSHIN, V.D.

Experience in operating benzene scrubbers with spiral metallic packing on solar oil. Koks i khim. no.5:44-46 '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Zakavkazskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod.
(Tiflis—Coke industry—By-products)
(Benzene)

KIRIYA, T.A.; SULKHANISHVILI, T.S.; DILANOV, G.M.

Using a tool with antisticking spiral grooves in deep drilling.
Mash. i neft. obor. no.5:3-5 '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Institut gornogo dela im. G.A.Tsulukidze, Tbilisi.

ALEKSANDROV, Ye.V.; KIRIYA, T.A.; KHMIADASHVILI, P.I.

Vibration compensator for a drilling tool. Neft. khoz. 43 no.5:17-20 My '65. (MIRA 18:6)

YES'MAN, B.I.; KIRIYA, T.A.

Determining the hydraulic losses in a well with eccentric positioning of pipes. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 7 no.8:77-82 '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Azerbaydzhanskiy institut nefti i khimii imeni Azizbekova i Gruzinskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.

KIRIYA, T.A.; MAKSUMOVA, N.A.

Calculating the elongation of drilling and casing strings.
Neft. khoz. 41 no.7:25-29 Jl'63 (MIRA 17:7)

11(0) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/1976

Kiriya, Terentiy Andreyevich

Teoriya i praktika bureniya sektsionnymi turboburami (Theory and Practice of Drilling with Sectional Turbine Drills) Baku, Azerbaydzhanskoye gos. izd-vo neft. i nauchno-tekhn. lit-ry, 1958. 111 p. 2,000 copies printed. Errata slip inserted.

Ed.: I.M. Muradov; Ed. of Publishing House: A.S. Shteyngel'.

PURPOSE: The book is intended for scientists, engineers, and technicians of the petroleum industry, and may also be used by students in vuzes.

COVERAGE: The author deals with the technology of extra-deep drilling performed with sectional turbodrills. He reviews the theoretical fundamentals of sectional turbodrilling and the most effective operating techniques. The book presents comparative data for sectional turbodrilling and establishes the basic parameters for extra-deep well drilling performed with sectional turbodrills. There are 17 references of which 16 are Soviet and 1 English.

Card 1/3

Theory and Practice of Drilling (Cont.) SOV/1976

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

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Theory and Practice of Drilling (Cont.) SOV/1976

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

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TM/gmp
7-28-59

LOBZHANIDZE, G.I.; YES'MAN, B.I.; KIRIYA, T.A.

Effect of drill pipe joints on the redistribution of pressure in the annular space. Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 33 no.3:613-620 Mr '64
(MIRA 17:8)

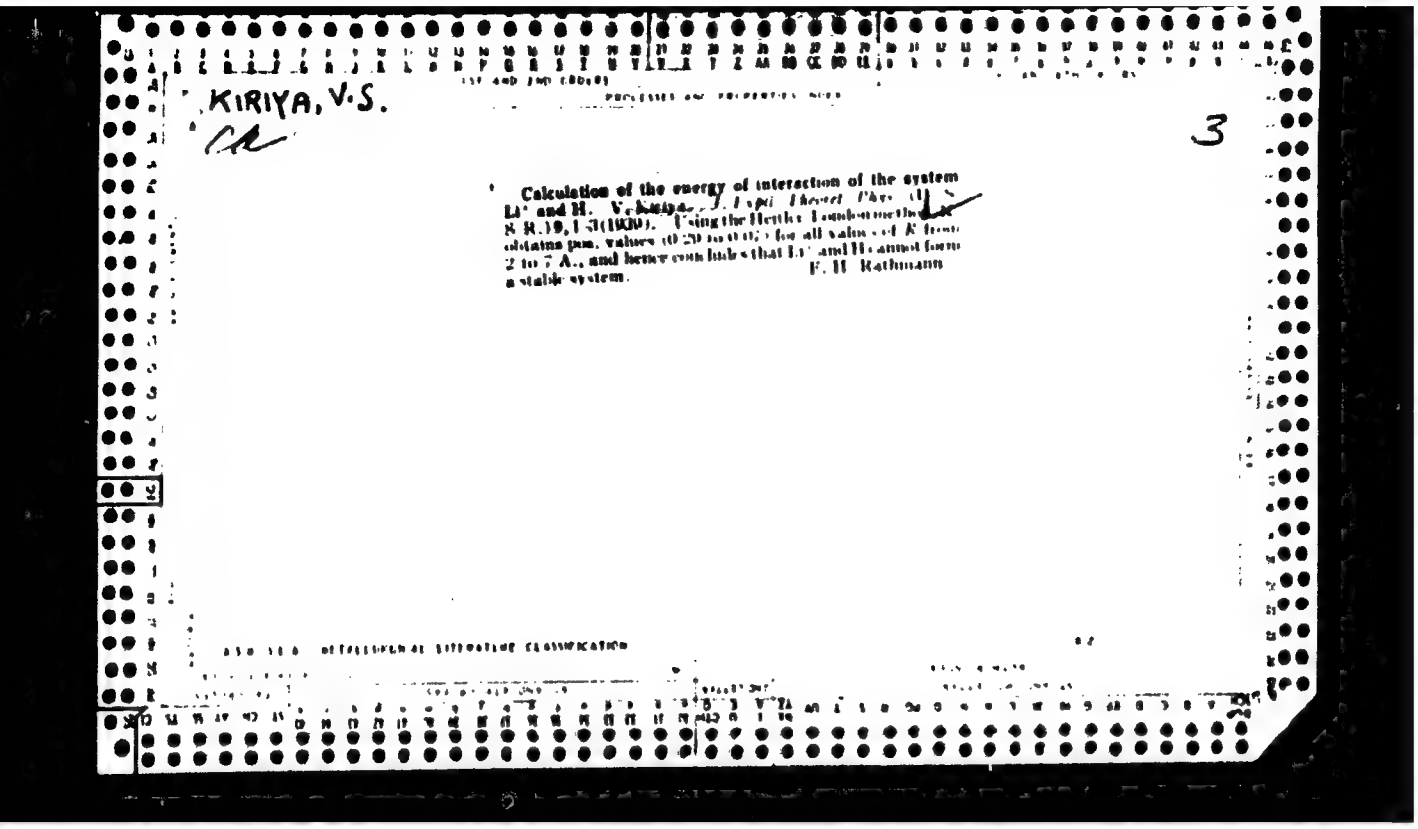
KIRIYA, T.A.

Dependence of the overall speed and cost of drilling on the bit operation indices. Neft. khoz. 42 no.2:7-10 F '64.(MIRA 17:3)

KIRIYA, T.A.

Small diameter drilling and modeling this process. Neft. khoz. 38 no.9:32-36 S '60. (MIRA 13:9)

(Oil well drilling)



KIRIYA, V.S.

3

Calculation of the energy of interaction of the system Li+ and H. V. Kiriya. Zh. Eksp. Teoret. Fiz. (USSR) 9, 1-3(1939). Using the Heitler-London method obtains pos. values (0.20 to 0.01) for all values of R from 2 to 7 A., and hence concludes that Li+ and H cannot form a stable system. F. H. Rathmann

KIRIYA, V.S.

VLADIMIR SPIRIDONOVICH

"Determination of Interacting Energy of Two Particles From Scattering on a Certain Method of Solution of Finite Equations." Cand Phys-Math Sci, Tbilisi, 1954. (KZhFiz, Apr 55)

SO: Sum.No. 704, 2 Nov 55 - Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (16).

196. Кирия Владимир Спиридонович. Об определении энергии взаимодействия двух частиц по рассеянию и об одном методе решения некоторых уравнений. 1954. 98 с.
Биб. 1954, 22.11.

KIRIYA, V. S.

Some minimal properties of energy and work. Trudy Tbil. GU no.62: 11-24 '57. (MIRA 11:7)

1.Tbilisskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Stalina, kafedra obshchey fiziki.

(Force and energy) (Mathematical physics)

KIRIYA, V.S.

Approximate solution of the problem of two bodies in the general thecry of relativity. Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 32 no.2:307-310 '63.

(MIRA 18:1)

1. Tbilisskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet. Submitted September 20, 1962.

ACC NR: AP7008900 SOURCE CODE: UR/0251/66/043/002/0321/0326

AUTHOR: Kiriya, V. S.

ORG: Tbilisi State University (Tbilisskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: Conversion of velocity and acceleration in the general theory of relativity

SOURCE: AN GruzSSR. Soobshcheniya, v. 43, no. 2, 1966, 321-326

TOPIC TAGS: relativity theory, gravitation field

SUB CODE: 20

ABSTRACT: According to the general principle of relativity, all systems of measurement are physically equivalent; consequently, any consideration of the problem of conversion of coordinates, velocities, and acceleration is beside the point. However, V. A. Fok established a new point of view on the general theory of relativity, according to which the equivalence of all systems of measurement is improbable. In work by Kiriya, et al, methods were developed for the conversion of Galilean measurements of plane space into Riemann measurements pertaining to space curved by a gravitational field (G-field). In accordance with the principle of equivalence, the formulas derived in that work can be regarded as effecting conversion from an inertial to a non-inertial system of measurement (and vice versa), with the non-inertial system being locally equivalent to some inertial system and a G-field. This approach contains an element of non-equality of the two systems: they are physically equivalent only in the absence of a G-field. Mathematical expressions for the conversion of velocity and acceleration are derived on the basis of this theory. Their application is illustrated in the example of hyperbolic motion. This paper was presented by M. M. Mirianashvili, Corresponding member, Georgian Academy of Sciences on October 11, 1965. Orig. art. has: 12 formulas. [JPRS: 39,658]

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0929 1708

KIRIYA V. V.

S/081/61/000/002/016/023
A005/A105

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Khimiya, 1961, No. 2, p. 445, # 2M201

AUTHORS: Chernozhukov, N. I., Lukashevich, P. I., Bikkulov, A. Z., Susanina, O. G., Kazakova, L. P., Sadchikova, M. F., Shcherova, K. A., Markova, L. M., Kiriya, V. V., Kuz'mina, V. A., Glazov, G.

TITLE: The Solubility of Oil Hydrocarbons in Organic Solvents and Ways of the Oil Production Improvement

PERIODICAL: Tr. Mosk. In-t neftekhim. i gaz. prom-sti, 1959, No. 24, pp. 311-340

TEXT: The authors recommend ways of improvment of the lubricant production. Hydrocarbons of higher molecular weight and higher freezing point are in the first place separated at the fractional crystallization of oil hydrocarbons from their solution in acetone. The solubility of the naphthene and paraffin fractions of oils as well as the solubility of a part of the aromatic hydrocarbons and resins result from the effect of the dispersion forces, and the solubility of the remaining part of aromatic hydrocarbons and resins is connected with the action of polar forces. The increase of the dissolving power of the solvent is a consequence of the increase of both its dipole moment and the non-polar portion

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A005/A105

The Solubility of Oil Hydrocarbons in Organic Solvents and Ways of the Oil Production Improvement

of its molecule. In both cases, the increase of the dissolving power of the solvent is accompanied with the decrease of its selectivity. There are considered: the mechanism of the de-asphaltizing of a petroleum concentrate by propane; the effects of temperature and quantity of furfurole on the course of refining of the oil distillate of the Tuymazy petroleum; the properties of phenol and furfurole. An increase in the quantity of furfurole in the refining makes up the insufficiency in its dispersion properties; hereat, the quantity of aromatic hydrocarbons being to be eliminated sharply increases, as a result of which the viscosity coefficient of the refined product increases more than at increased refining temperature. By the use of phenol, the output of refined products is lower than for the refining by furfurole in consequence of the higher dissolving power of the former. The high dissolving power of phenol leads to super-refining of oils in consequence of which their resistance to oxidation decreases. By the addition of water to phenol, its dissolving power decreases, and the selection properties and the output of refined products increase, whereat its viscosity coefficient inconsiderably decreases. The treatment of a transformer oil distil-

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S/081/61/000/002/016/023
A005/A105

The Solubility of Oil Hydrocarbons in Organic Solvents and Ways of the Oil Production Improvement

late from sulfurous paraffin-base petroleum by phenol containing 10% water makes it possible to obtain an oil resistant to oxidation and having high susceptibility to antioxidant admixtures. The two-stage deparaffination of wide oil fractions makes it possible to increase the output of oils. An increase of the output of deparaffinized oils and the filtration rate is also attained by the addition of admixtures, in particular, of the depressant АзНИИ(АzNII) and oxidized petrolatum.

B. E.

Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract.

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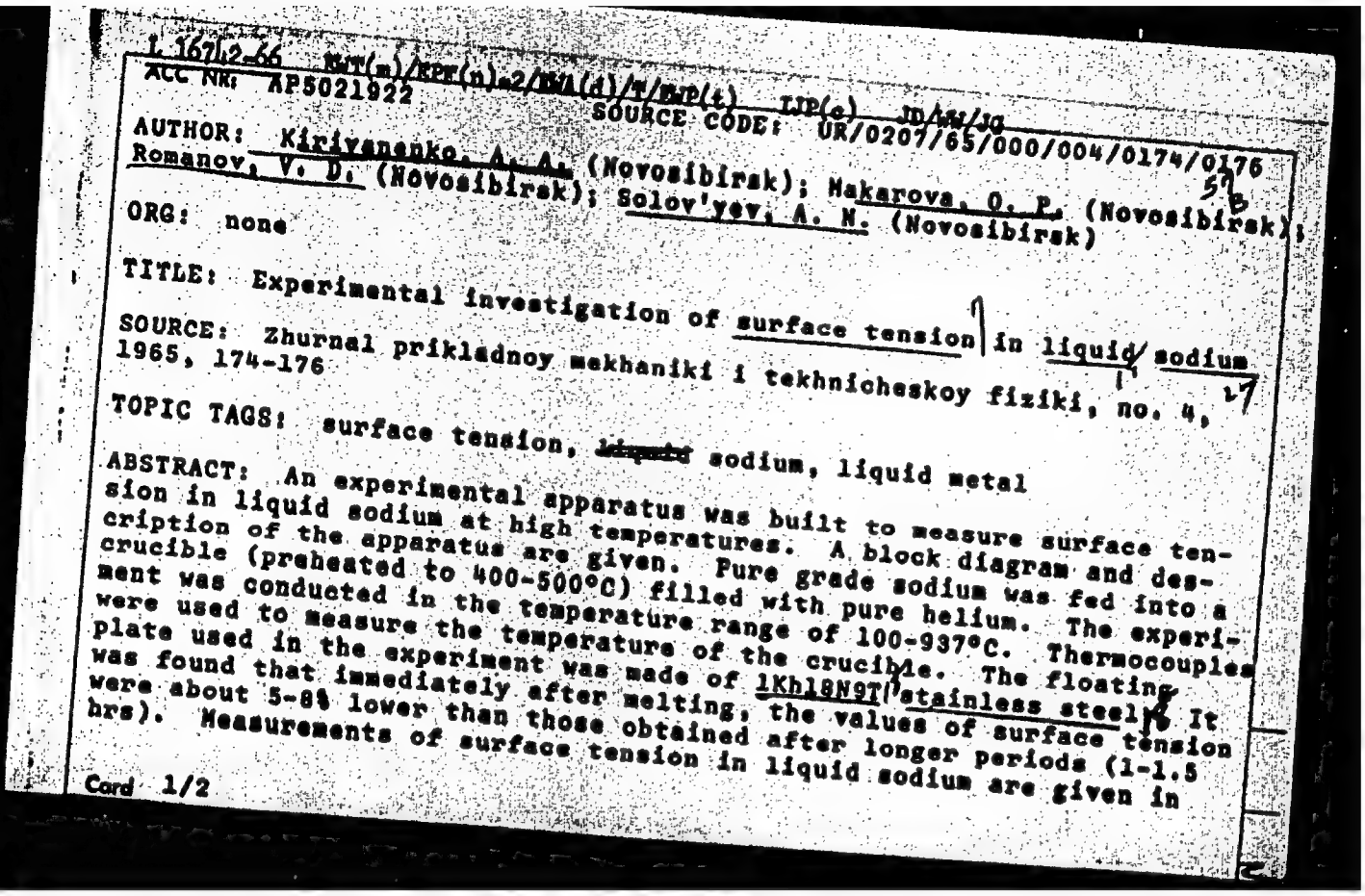
KIRIYAK, M.V.; LUKATSKIY, L.I.

Physical culture and the physician. Zdravookhranenie 5 no.4:14-17 Jl-Ag '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Iz Benderskogo gorodskogo otdela zdravookhraneniya (zav. - M.V. Kiriyak).
(PHYSICIANS--DISEASES AND HYGIENE) (PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING)



L 1671.2-66 EWT(m)/EPF(n)-2/EWA(d)/T/EWP(t) LIP(c) JD/WW/JG
ACC NR: AP5021922 SOURCE CODE: UR/0207/65/000/004/0174/0176

AUTHOR: Kiriyanenko, A. A. (Novosibirsk); Makarova, O. P. (Novosibirsk); Romanov, V. D. (Novosibirsk); Solov'yev, A. N. (Novosibirsk)

ORG: none

TITLE: Experimental investigation of surface tension in liquid sodium

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy mekhaniki i tekhnicheskoy fiziki, no. 4, 1965, 174-176

TOPIC TAGS: surface tension, ~~liquid~~ sodium, liquid metal

ABSTRACT: An experimental apparatus was built to measure surface tension in liquid sodium at high temperatures. A block diagram and description of the apparatus are given. Pure grade sodium was fed into a crucible (preheated to 400-500°C) filled with pure helium. The experiment was conducted in the temperature range of 100-937°C. Thermocouples were used to measure the temperature of the crucible. The floating plate used in the experiment was made of 1Kh18N9T stainless steel. It was found that immediately after melting, the values of surface tension were about 5-8% lower than those obtained after longer periods (1-1.5 hrs). Measurements of surface tension in liquid sodium are given in

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the following table.

P	T, °C	P	T, °C	P	T, °C
1740	159.5	4740	212.4	2000	165.0
1830	161.0	4880	215.5	3000	184.7
2220	169.6	5460	220.7	4000	201.8
2480	176.2	6370	228.5	5000	215.3
2960	182.7	7320	240.4	6000	226.6
3150	186.0	7870	246.5	7000	237.2
3580	193.8	8910	256.8	8000	247.5
4140	202.2	10160	267.1	9000	257.3
4270	207.2	11120	278.3	10000	267.1
				11000	276.8

Surface tension was calculated according to the formula

$$\sigma = \frac{g(lxdl + F)}{2(l + x)}$$

where l, x = width and length of the plate, lx = submersion depth, d = density of the metal and F = force. The interpolation line drawn from the data is given by the equation:

$$\sigma = 202 - 0.91(t - 98).$$

The mean square deviation from this line is 1.47%. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 1 table.

SUB CODE: 11, 20/ SUBM DATE: 23Mar65/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 005

Card 2/2 vmb

KIRIYCHUK, I.

Using the language of friendship. Grazhd. av. 20 no.6:2 Je '63.
(MIRA 16:8)

1. Instruktor politicheskogo otdela Moskovskogo upravleniya transportnoy aviatsii.
(Women in aeronautics)

"Use of the visual-motor reaction method

KIRIYENKO, A. Ye. Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "~~Evaluation of the healthfulness of~~ for the hygienic evaluation of artificial illumination."
~~artificial lighting by study of motor reactions in the eye.~~" Kiev, 1956.

12 pp 20 cm. (Kiev Order of Labor Red Banner Med Inst im Academician A. A. Bogomolets), 100 copies

(KL, 7-57, 109)

69

ROMANOV, V.A.; KIRIYENKO, A.I.

Using herbicides for weed control in millet fields. Zemledelie 25 no.5:39-43 My '63. (MIRA 16:7)

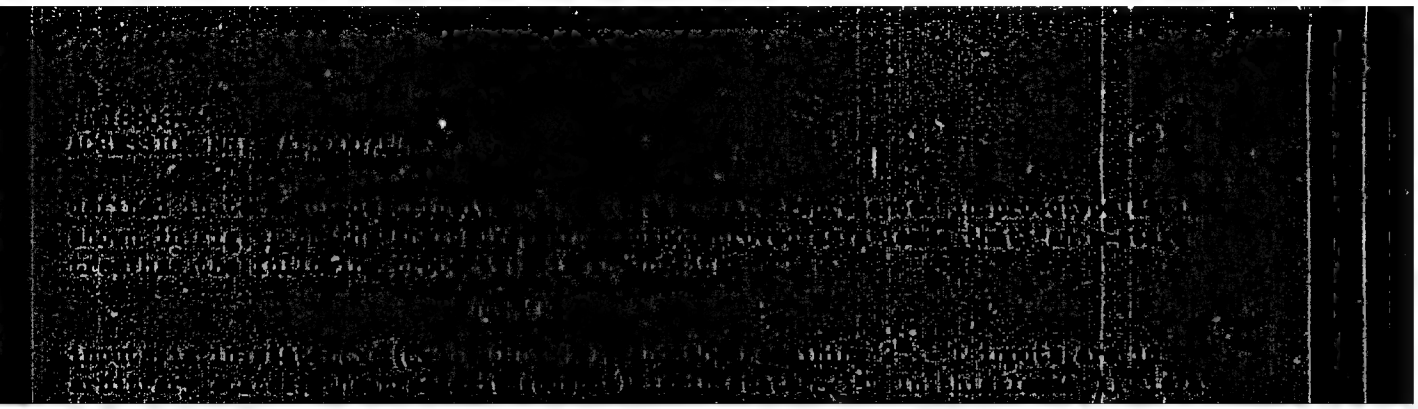
1. Saratovskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut.
(Millet) (Weed control) (Triazine)

MARKOVIN, N.P.; KIRIYENKO, B.N.; AZHORIN, A., red.

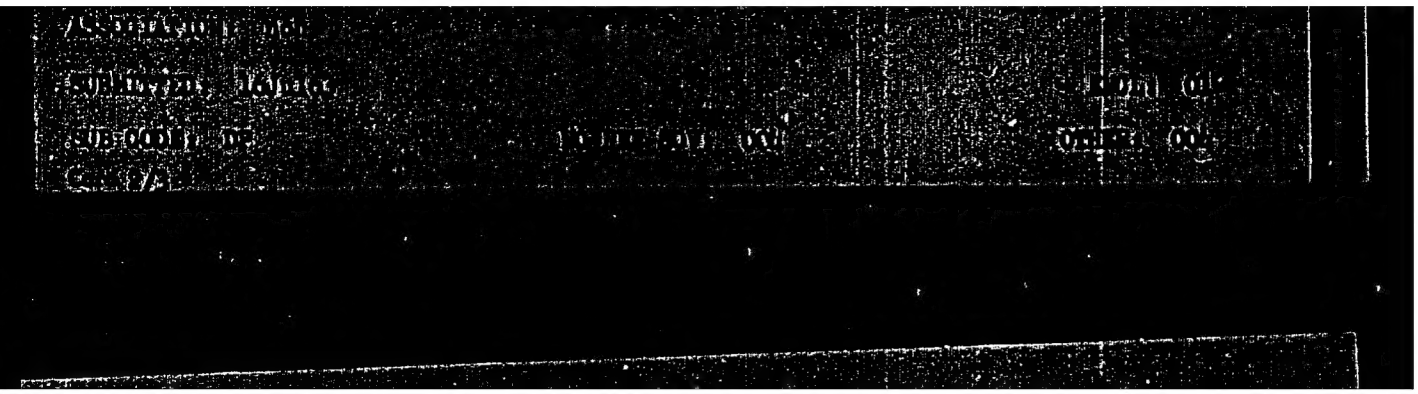
[Performance of machine-tractor units at high speeds] Rabota mashinno-traktornykh agregatov na povyshennykh skorostiakh. Moskva, Kolos, 196-. 79 p.
(MIRA 18:12)

MASHRYKOV, K.Kh.; DIN[illegible] G.Kh.; SOKOLOV, V.Ya.; KIRIYENKO, G.I.

Prospects for finding oil and gas in Jurassic sediments in the eastern regions of the Turkmen S.S.R. Izv. AN Turk.SSR. Ser. fiz.-tekh., khim. i geol. nauk no.4:79-87 '63. (MIRA 17:9)



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722710010-1"



ALIYEV, I.M.; GAPEYEV, V.V.; KIRIYENKO, G.I.

Prospects for finding oil and gas in the Bayramali-Repetek zone of uplift. Izv. AN Turk. SSR.Ser. fiz.-tekh., khim. i geol. nauk no.6:48-52 '63. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologo-razvedochnyy institut.

DAVYDOV, A.N.; KIRIYENKO, G.I.; PILIP, Ya.A.

New data on the geological structure of the Kushka region. Izv. AN Turk. SSR.Ser. fiz.-tekh., khim. i geol.nauk no.6:53-59 '63. (MIRA 18:1)